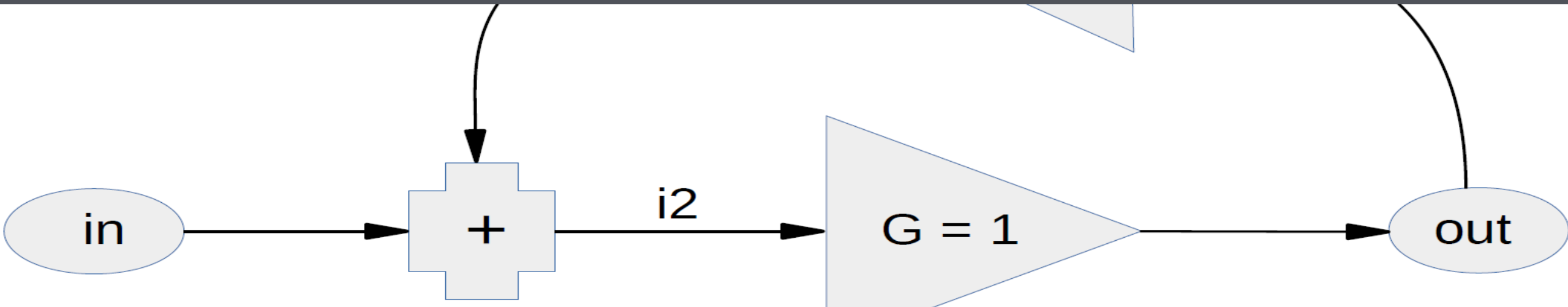


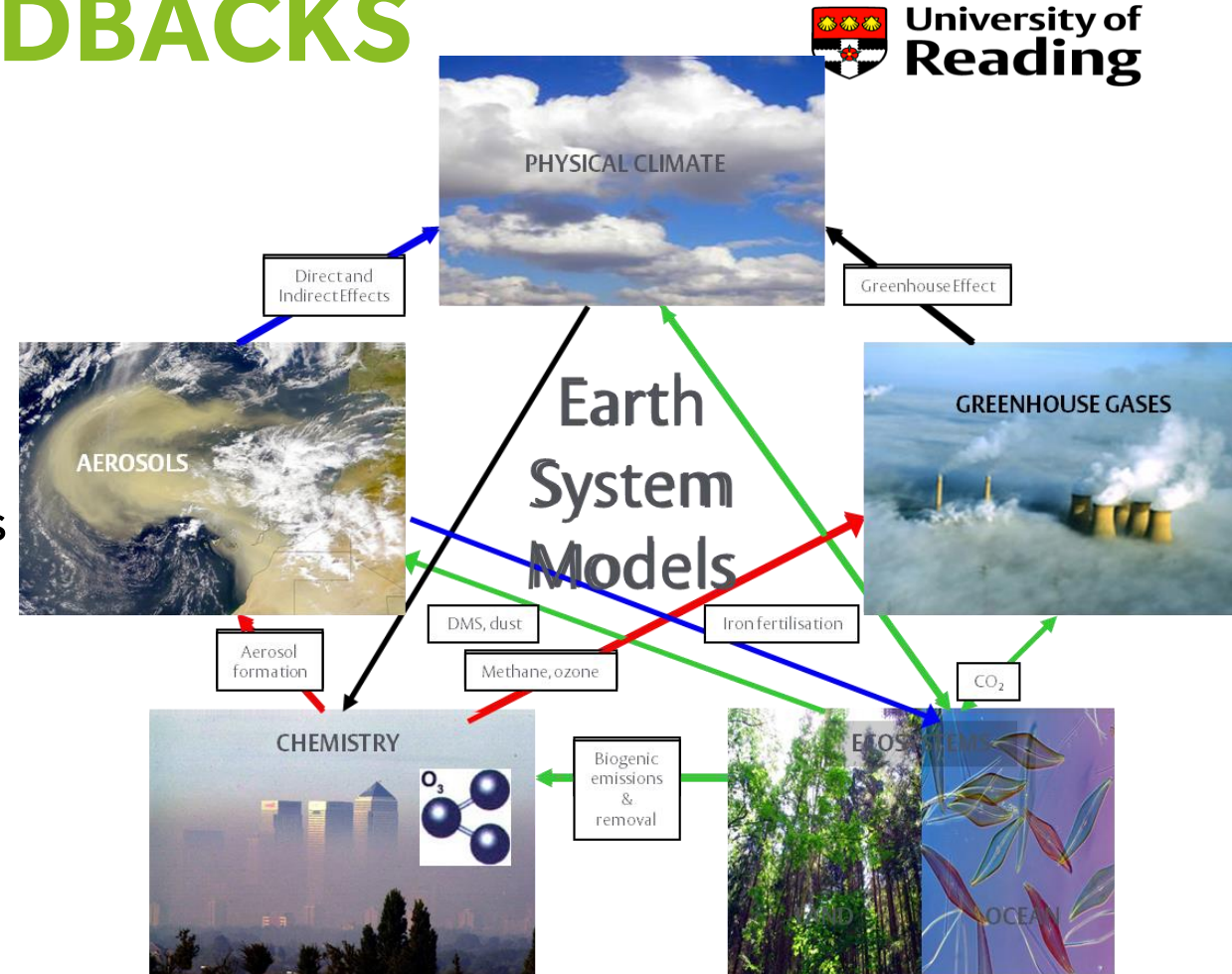
# CHEMISTRY AND AEROSOL FEEDBACKS IN CRESCENDO EARTH SYSTEM MODELS



Bill Collins, Gill Thornhill, Dirk Olivie, Ramiro Checa-Garcia, Gerd Folberth, Ada Gjermundsen, Martine Michou, Jane Mulcahy, Pierre Nabat, Fiona O'Connor, Roland Seferian, Michael Schulz, Cat Scott,

# CHEMISTRY SYSTEM FEEDBACKS

- CRESCENDO Earth system models include many more components than physical-only climate models
  - UKESM1, NorESM2, CNRM-ESM2-1,
    - +MIROC6, GFDL-ESM4, CESM2-WACCM, GISS-E2-1
  - Many more interactions between components
- These lead to extra feedbacks
- What does this imply for climate sensitivity?



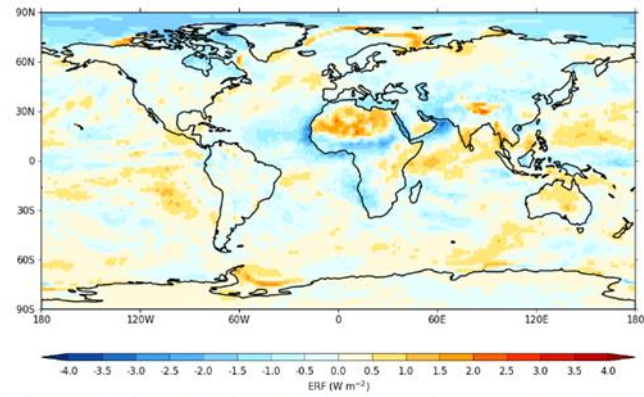
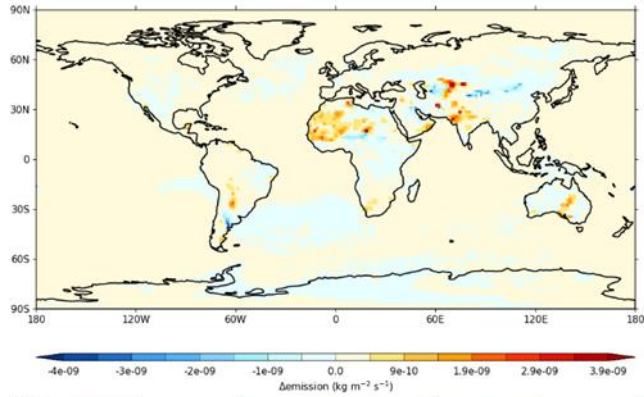
# KEY FEEDBACKS

- Natural emissions
  - Dust
  - Sea salt
  - DMS
  - BVOCs
  - Lightning
  - Wetland methane
- Chemistry
  - Methane
  - Ozone

# AEROSOLS

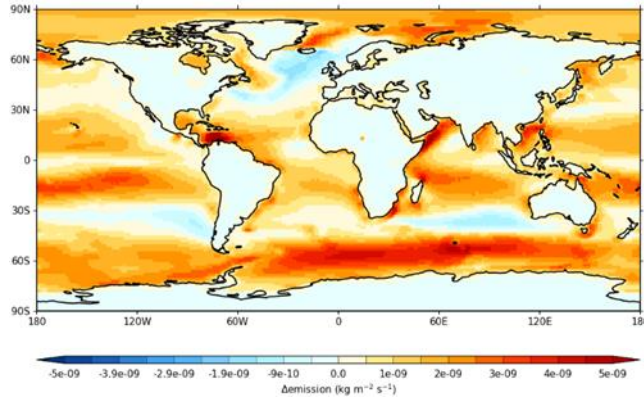
## Dust

- Emission change uncertain
- ERF is small

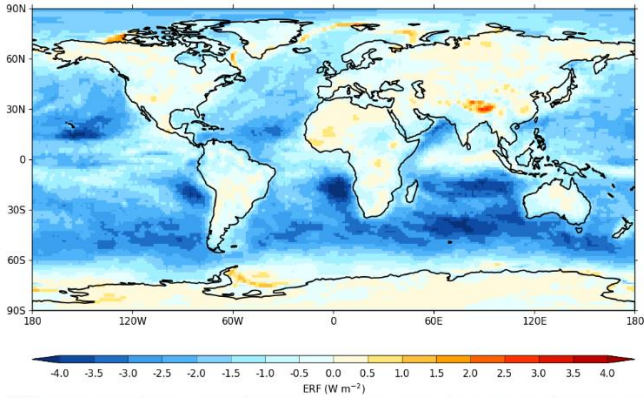


## Sea salt

- Emissions increase
- ERF -ve



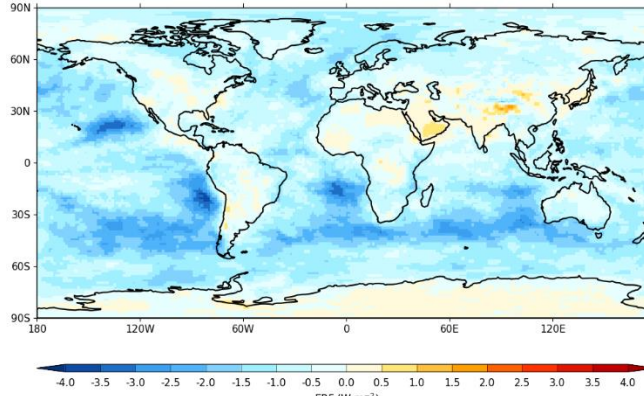
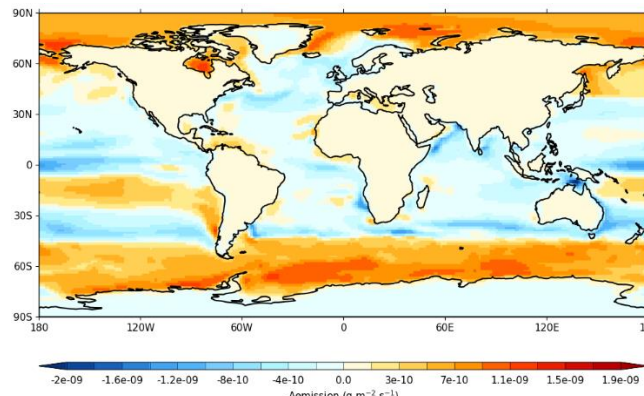
X



= Large negative

## DMS

- Emissions increase and decrease
- ERF -ve



Small positive

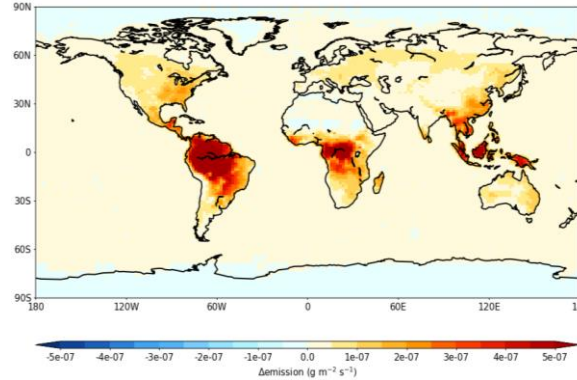
$\Delta$ Emissions

$\Delta$ Forcing

# BVOCs

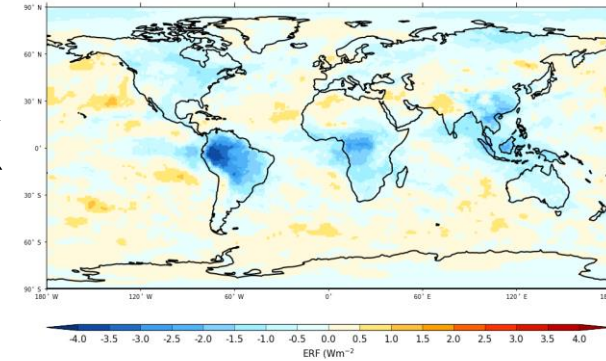
## BVOCs

- Robust emissions increase
- ERF -ve
  - aerosol:  $-0.34 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
  - ozone:  $+0.10 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$
  - Net  $-0.24 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$



$\Delta$ Emissions

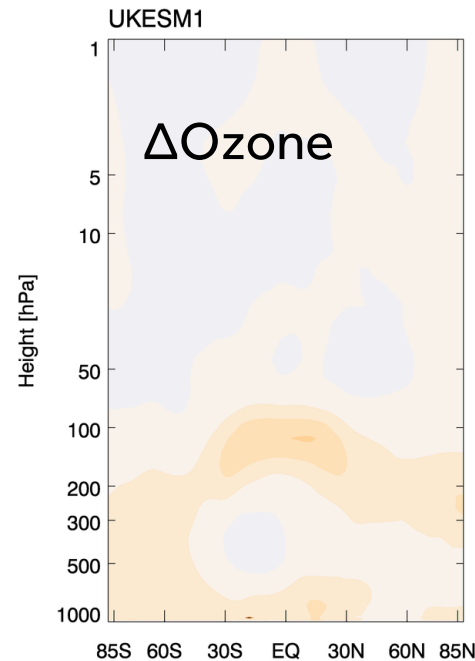
X



$\Delta$ Forcing

= Large  
negative

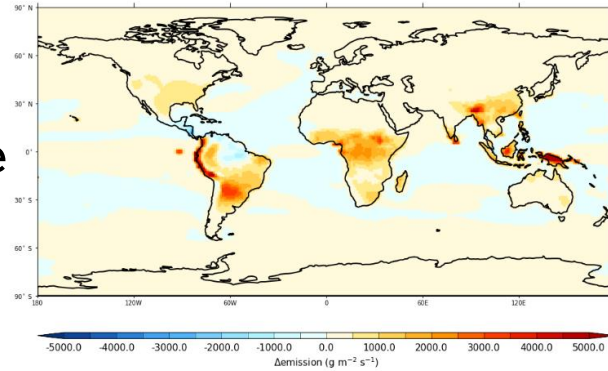
- Methane lifetime: +24%  
( $+0.26 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ )



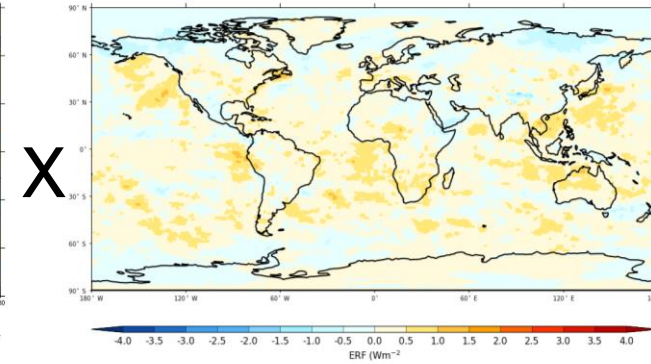
# LIGHTNING

## Lightning NOx

- Robust emissions increase
- ERF +ve but small
  - Ozone:  $+0.15 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$



$\Delta$ Emissions

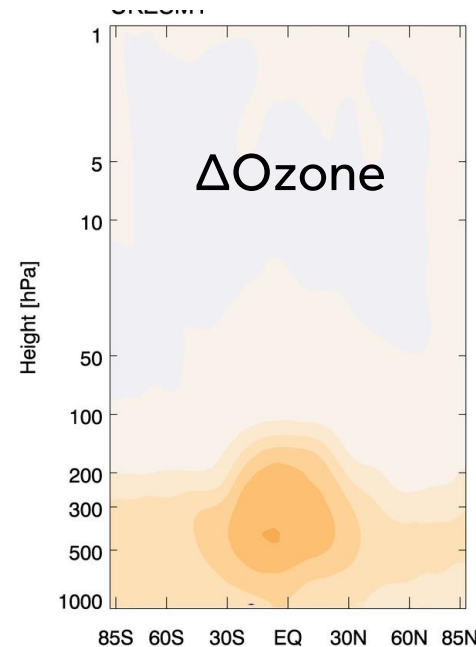


$\Delta$ Forcing

X =

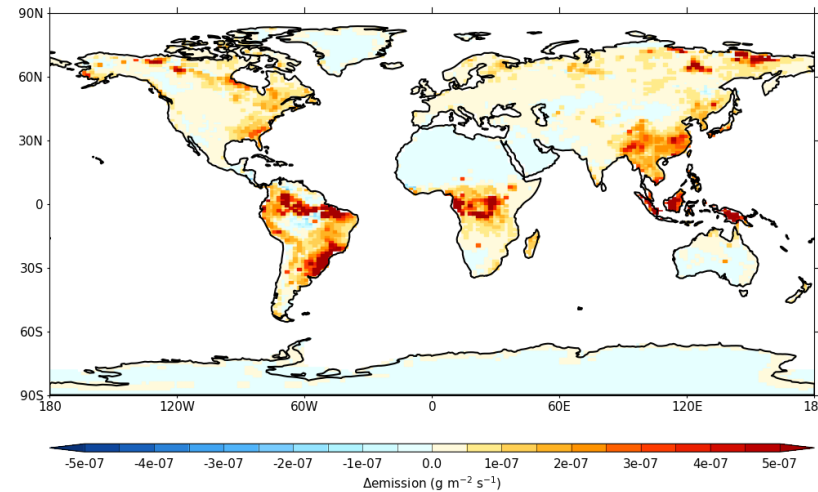
Small positive

- Methane lifetime: -21%  
( $-0.23 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ )



# WETLAND METHANE

- Wetland methane increases in 4xCO<sub>2</sub>
  - 300-500 Tg yr<sup>-1</sup>
- Not possible to distinguish between the effect of temperature, and the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> on soil carbon



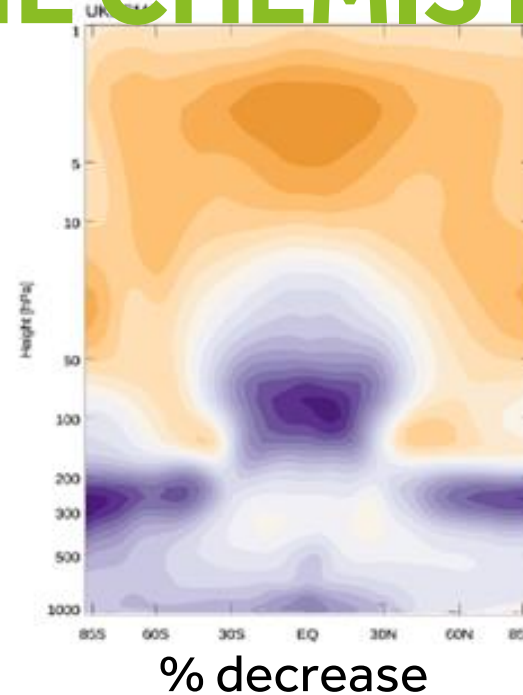
ΔEmissions

Large  
positive

# OZONE AND METHANE CHEMISTRY

4xCO<sub>2</sub>

- Tropospheric ozone decreases
- Stratospheric ozone increases
  - Adjustment to CO<sub>2</sub>
- Net negative forcing ( $-0.26 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ )



Large  
negative

- Methane lifetime decreases  $\sim -2\%$ 
  - after removing BVOC and lightning

Small  
negative



# METHANE FEEDBACK

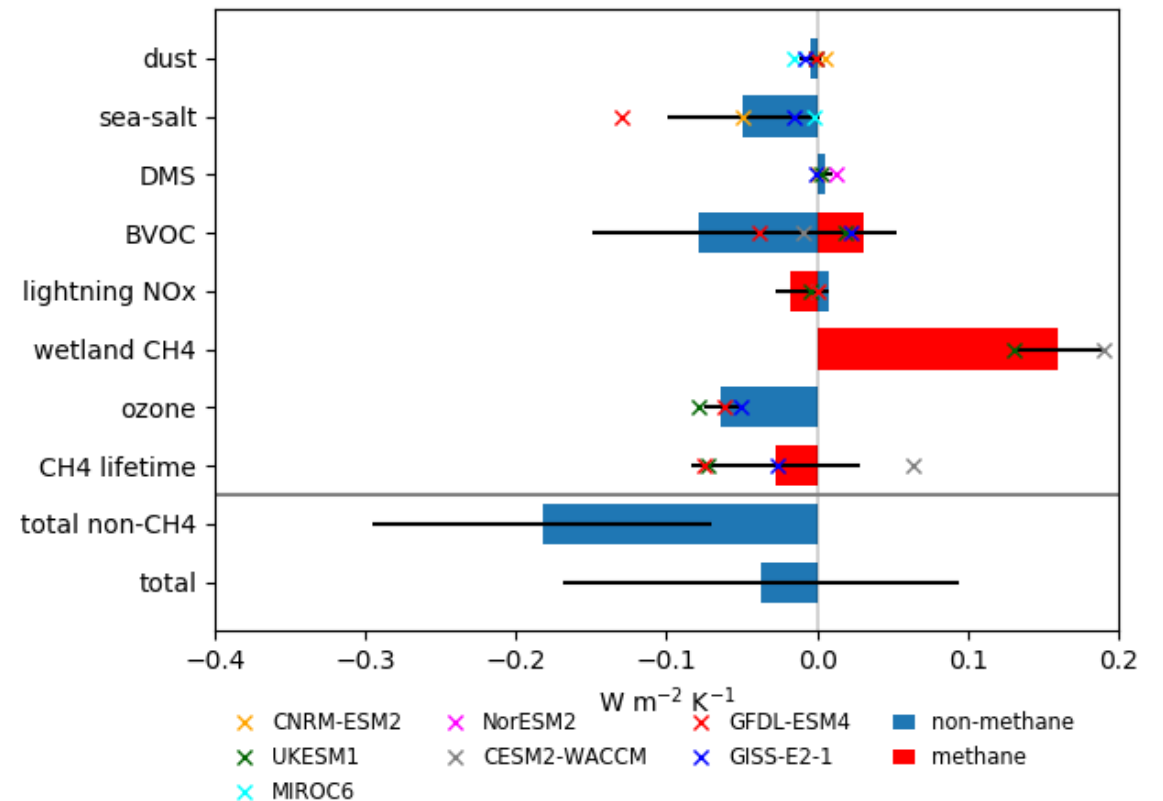
- These ESMs did not allow methane to vary
  - See Gerd Folberth's talk
- Changes in methane emissions or methane lifetime don't affect the climate sensitivity in these models
- We can calculate analytically the effects on climate sensitivity that would be expected in models with emission-driven methane

# SYNTHESIS

- Combine:
  - Changes in emissions per K temperature change
  - Changes in forcing per emission
  - → Feedback
- Negative feedback  $-0.2 \text{ Wm}^{-2}\text{K}^{-1}$ :
  - Increases in aerosols
  - Decreases in ozone
- Offset by increases in wetland methane.
- Smaller than physical feedbacks

Process	$\alpha_i \text{ (Wm}^2\text{K}^{-1}\text{)}$
Water vapour	$1.6 \pm 0.3$
Lapse rate	$-0.6 \pm 0.4$
Albedo	$0.3 \pm 0.1$
Clouds	$0.3 \pm 0.7$

IPCC 2013



# CONCLUSIONS

- Climate feedbacks through chemistry and aerosols are negative in Earth System models
  - (with prescribed methane)
- These models are likely to show a lower climate sensitivity than physical-only counterparts
- Models with interactive methane driven by emissions are likely to have a less negative feedback.

